EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. SATURDAY....

Manufacturing Criminals. One would suppose this a superfluous operation in this city. We have a metropolitan average of murders, and robbary on the streets is almost a nightly occurrence; nor are the actual criminals so certain to be arrested, that the police need be looking around for new ones, to keep their hands in. Yet by the police reports in our city papers, it. would seem that we have a process for mak ing criminals, in full operation here. The mode is shown in the case of William Prince, reported in our paper yesterday. He was sted some time agons a reputed notorious

thief, on the charge of vagrancy.

This vagrant act, we will remark, is simply an act by which unlimited discretion is given to the Police Court of this city toarrest persons and send them to jail. One of the things that constitute vagrancy by this act. Is thus recited - "Persons who can not give a satisfactory account of them-The rest is equally loose. What is his pocket." who can give a satisfactory account of themselves, either to themselves or to anybody elns? What kind of a country is it where unoffending persons can be arrested and give a satisfactory account of themselves, to the average style of judges that the people and Providence place in that position? This act introduces the customs of a Turkish Cadi into what is supposed to be a civilized conntry, a country of institutions and laws, and where there is a tradition that no person shall be deprived of liberty or property without due process of law. The law is a disor two respectable gentlemen from this city. belped to pass it; but many respectable gentiemen become insane when making provision to punish crime.

The act has not the first principle of law

in it. It was probably not intended to be enforced, but was, like much of the moral legislation which occupies so much of the time of our General Assembly, every session, intended to be a dead letter. But the effect is, to put unlimited discretion in regard to arresting and imprisoning persons in the power of our police and Police Court.

No charge was substantiated against Prince. therefore, in the eye of the law, and in all human probability, he was innocent. The charge, vagrancy, on which he was arrested, is in the act totally indefinite, and the reputation of "reputed notorious thief." was probably raised to sustain the charge of vagrancy, thus trying to create a crime out of two indefinite and unsubstantiated charges.

Prince was discharged. Whether his like ness was then taken for the Rogue's Gallery we do not learn precisely from the report We presume it was, as that is an important part of the process for making criminals. Last Wednesday he was arrested again on the same charge, and, of course, having been once before arrested as a reputed thief, and had his likeness hung up in the Rogue's Gallery, he had now become a reputed thief, and it was stated against him that his likeness was in the city portrait gallery.

Not a particle of evidence seems to have been given against him, except his repeated arrests, "reputed" reputation and likeness. He proved that he was formerly engaged in ousiness here, and that since his former arrest he had been to another city in search of employment, had failed to procure it, and returned, borrowing money to pay his expenses. He claimed, nor was it proven to the contrary, that he had been in no bad company, except the police, nor in tippling shops, and demanded proof of any

But this was not "a satisfactory account of himself" to the Judge of the Police Court He had been in the company of the Mayor's police-there was no getting around that. So he judge sentenced him to ten days in the City Prison, so as to make the evidence doubly sure next time. By this ingenious process, a man, innocent in the eye of the law, and keeping good company, except the police, and that was thrust upon him, is manufac tured into a criminal. It will be contrary to human nature if he is not a full blown one from this time.

The case of Jackson, on the same day seems to be of a similar class. He was arrested as a common thief, his valise broken open and contents scattered, and a gold watch seized as stolen property. It is stated that after this abuse of his property, and after detention for some time, upon consultation between the officers, Mayor and Prosecuting Attorney, he was allowed to depart on paying the costs. Why should he be discharged if guilty? If not guilty, why compelled to pay costs? We say compelled, for the man might have been as innocent as prison for not giving a satisfactory account of himself. He had Prince's example before his eyes, and of course would be glad to escape from the clutches of our justice by payment of costs.

Another way of manufacturing criminals is to seize them on suspicion, search their persons and effects, and if nothing suspicious on be found against them, and if the officer can find a weapon on them, he will bring them before the Court under the law against carrying concealed weapons. Thus one outrage is made a cover for another outrage. The right to bear arms can not be taken away by law. Almost nightly persons are knocked down and robbed in our streets, with occasionally a murder to vary the monotony. Occasionally a gang of roughs sally out in the streets, and refresh themselves by knocking down every person that comes along. It is the duty, as well as the right of every man whose business brings him on the street in the night, to carry arms. This right includes Co., Columbus, Ohiothe right and duty to shoot down any policeman who should infringe on it. The law was never intended to be enforced, but is only a freak of legislative idiocy. Yet this miserable folly is made one of the covers for

riolating the rights of persons and property. It is often quoted, as a legal maxim, that it better that ninety-nine guilty persons nid escape than that one innovent person should suffer legal penalty. We doubt if this is say longer a safe maxim. Certainly this rule, or one allowing a far greater margin for innocent persons to suffer, would wipe out our whole police department and Court. It must be changed to suit our progress. The rule must be that overybody shall be pre-sumed to be a reputed thief, and shall have his likeness hung up in his likeness hung up in the rogues gallery, that some of the guilty may be included.

We have received for publication an article on "Sunday Liquor Selling," which, on account of its length, we could tates that there are in this city 1,720 liquor and beer-sulcons and coffee-houses where intoxicating liquors are sold, and, including the confectionery and fruit-stores and gre ceries, more than 2,000, all in full blast on Sunday, and better patronized on that than on any other day, therefore, on Sunday their nfinence to demoralise the community is greatly accelerated. This is shown by the vastly greater number of arrests for offenses.

The writer states that he has seen twenty persons enter one of these places in a single bour on Sunday; therefore, he thinks twenty during the day would be a low average for the whole 2,000 shops. This would make the fearful aggregate of 40,000, which is twice as many as visit the places of worship. We sus pect it is twice as many as all the places of worship will hold. The writer shows that most of the pasperlam and crime is traceable to intemperance, and that laboring men are most exposed to it on Sunday, because "the mechanic and laboring man is at leisure on this day, with the wages of a week's labor in

a satisfactory account? How many are there . The subject is certainly one demanding serious thought, and has more than one aspect to the reflecting mind. The writer proves statistics that Sunday, the day which hould bring man nearer to communion with taken before a Police Court and required to his Maker, is actually the chief means of his lemoralization and ruin, because, both mind and body being at leisure on that day, the restlessness of idleness drives him to indulcence in stimulating liquors. It is, on a huge cale, an illustration of the saying of Dr.

To leave these shops free to carry on this traffic on week-days, when all others but laboring men can visit them freely, and then shut them in the face of laboring men, on the only day when they are at leisure, would hardly seem consistent. Laborers would ce its injustice, and no reform can succeed if the subjects to be acted upon discover injustice or inconsistency at the bottom. Selling intoxicating liquors is just as demoralizing to the subjects of t on week days as on Sunday. It is, probaly, a greater wrong to their families, as it ceps them from labor which is required for their support. No reform can be efficient which tolerates this traffic all the week, and then attempts to shut the floodgates on Sun-

The writer, however, proposes to have the laws rigidly enforced on Sunday, and to shu up every shop, including lager-beer houses, so as to take away temptation entirely from the men who are exposed to it by the idleness

A Poptsh Plet. We have to announce that the most danerous plot which ever threatened the Proestant faith has been devised by Archbishop Hughes, for propogating the Catholic reigion in America. It is nothing less than o make the science of housekeeping one of the regular branches of study in Catholic eminaries for girls. The effect that will be vrought on society, by furnishing girls who re competent to take charge of a household, and to give a husband the comforts of some, instead of making him the uncon fortable slave of inconsiderate expenditure an hardly be estimated. And if such girls an be had for wives, how is the breed of Protestant children to be kept up? How are Protestant single women to be provided for? The following is the way the wily Archpishon stated the insidious scheme to the young lady graduates of Mount St. Vincent Academy:

Academy:

"Although it is of the utmost importance, young ladies, that you should have a good education, should be accomplished, cultivated, graceful and refined, yet there are other things that can not be lost sight of. Before another year rolls around I purpose to arrange with the Sisters for a new branch of study is what the French call the science of cuisine. It is the science of keeping house, and that we all know commences with the kitchen. Every young lady, I don't care if she be a Queen's daughter, ought to understand that department of life. Even though she may not have to practice it, though she may he able to hire a cook, yet she should understand it herself, for it may happen some day that the cook will dismiss her. [Great laughter.] What a predicament she would be in then. Well, what I was going to say was that the Sisters should arrange it so that all the girls over thirteen years of age should be enabled to spend a portion of the time in the kitchen, and become acquainted with cooking and housekeeping. Here will be a new bureau of education. [Laughter.] We shall then have the theory and some practice too."

Railroad Financiering. There are plenty of prophets who foretell that the New York Central Railroad stock has got to find the same level as the New York and Erie. A pamphlet has lately been issued at Buffalo, reviewing the management of the road, and the reports, official statements Moses, and yet the Judge could send him to and accounts of the Company. The writer shows that the Company has paid in dividends and into the sinking fund, \$5,100,619 28 over and above the earnings of the road, which, of course, could only have been done by increasing the indebtedness, and by disposing of the property of the Company. Of this last, he shows various large items unaccounted for, such as stocks in other Companies, dividends on the same, old material, interests on deposits, &c., and he shows, also, that the Company has drawn largely on the earnings of the succeeding year to pay divi-

A History of the National Political Conven-tions of 1860.

We have received a copy of this work from Rickey, Mallory & Co. It is compiled from the letters of M. Halstead, Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, written "On the Circuit of the Conventions," " Quorum omnia vidit, et magna para fuit." It makes a book of 232 pages, and is published by Follett, Foster &

HARPER'S MAGAZINE POR AUGUST IS received by Rickey, Mallory & Co. This number is unusually attractive. Among the illustrated stories are "The Red River and Beyond," "John Bull in Japan," and "The Battle of Bennington," a ballad, the first number of Thackeray's "Pictures of the Four Georges," now published for the first time, and a story by Anthony Trollope, are among

A Neoro Boy by Express.—A negro boy, twelve years of age, passed through Wheeling, Thursday, in charge of the Adams Express Company, on his way from Stanaton, Virginia, to scolumbus. The boy's father, residing at the latter place, bought him, not long since, from his master, a Mr. Napper, at a cost of \$1,000. He was shipped to Chio, at the cost of \$10, the boy finding his own provender.

NEW BOOKS HAT MAY BE LEARNED FROM A TREE. IS

Harban Coultas, anthor of "Organic Life the same manimals as in Plants." New York: D. Appleton & Co. Cincinnati: Hickey, Mallory & Co. The se a life-history of a Tree, traced from the first grantifestations of vitality in the germinating seed, until the period of puberty, when it puts forth flowers and fruit, showing the function of each part, leaf-scales or leaf, expal or petal, is the construction of the organism; in all of which the writer fraces the name system of mutual dependency and suborconsistent, and the whole organized patture, all of which are conducted on a plan devised by infinite intelligence and wisdom, and therefore perfect is all in carts, and harmonisms in all its arrangedants. The work is written in popular style; it partakes of the enthusiasm of the author, and is calculated to revive a the reader the lower of nature which in the denimal of cities is some times cartially forgation. of cities is some times partially forgotten

Blondin Crossing Over the Whiripool at Ningara-His Coolness and Daring. A correspondent of the New York Express vrites from Niagara Falls on the 16th inst. a

Blondin, of course, is one of the great and remanent wonders of Niegura, and by his war good will, and the politoness of friends, mainly of the American and British press, I mainly of the American and Brifish press, I had the pleasure of seeing him cross over the whirpool this forenoon. Only a few personal friends and honored guests were present. It was a strange and marvellous, and in some respects terrible spectacle. The wind was high, with masses of cloud piled high in the heavens, and resting apparently upon columns which threatened every moment to break beneath and deluge the earth with rain. The clouds finally passed around the river, and left nothing but the wind to make the voyage one of extra hazard. Blondin minded neither present wind northreatened rain. The hier rows waveled a little and the cuts which neither present wind northrestened rain. The big rope swayed a little, and the guya which supported it trembled in the wind. The cord was 200 feet above "the hell of waters," which

supported it frembled in the wind. The cord was 200 feet above "the hell of waters," which literally gaped and yawned below, and the distance over this modern Styx was five times greater than the depth below.

The fastenings which held the rope were about 200 feet from the Suspension Bridge, and, as far as practical, by canvass upon one side of the bridge and the erection of an amphitheater, the eyes of the curious, but uninitiated multitude were kept from gazing upon this man of nerve, muscle and wire. The mere machinery of preparation was a marvel. But then came Blondin, a man just in his prime of years, weighing 135 pounds, dressed in the costume of the circus, small, cool, seemingly unconscious of danger, but really knowing and feeling in every limb every hazard before him. For fame and a little material aid, but more for honor than for money, he was willing to take his life in his hand and cross over the gulf below. Others sailing over the falls, or tumbling into the river, had found a grave there before, but ueither the past nor any anticipated future had any terror for Blondon. A thousand times more collected than any one who belief him, he stened forth with all the cour.

had any terror for Blondon. A thousand times more collected than any one who belield bim, he stepped forth with all the courage and manliness of one who felt that the eyes of the world were upon him, and that he was ready to meet any danger which might befall him.

For about thirty minutes he made the rope his plaything, now standing upon his head over the very middle of the iver, now rolling over and over at the same place again, now laying flat upon his back or standing upon one foot, and now letting himself down by a small rope of forty feet, and there indulging in all the bodily evolutions and revolutions of the best of our slack-rope dancers. These mad pranks were kept up for a long time, and until it was a relief to the excited and anxious gazers to have them cease. The time, and until it was a relief to the excited and anxious gazers to have them cease. The walking, dancing, and running upon the mair rope was then resumed, and the Cana-dian shore speedily reached. Returning to our own shores there were hazards, pranks, and marvelous exhibitions such as standing upon the head, dancing, hanging by the heel, &c.

Difference Between the Infinence of English

Difference Between the Infinence of English and French Authors.

The London Critic, in an article on the last volume of Thiers's History of the Consulate and the Empire of France under Napolson, thus indicates the difference between English and French historians, in regard to the influence exercised by their writings on political events. The influence of authorship upon life is so much greater in France than in England, that M. Thiers's new volume of what the present Emperor of the French had styled "a national history," possesses a far wider than a literary interest. On this side the channel, the influence of the most brilliant or the most careful historical works is one purely intellectual. Lord Macaulay never purely intellectual. Lord Macaulay dreamed of shaping the foreign policy of this country, by an exhibition of William the

Third's antagonism to France, and the paradoxes of Mr. Froude are the merest attempts to excite a factious attention.

At is in France alone—France, mobile, susceptible, ever ready to convert thought and feeling into action—that a Lamartine, looking out of his window on a mob of infuriated blonses, can say: "There goes my History of the Girondins." At a juncture like the present, there is little exaggeration in saying that Thiers' new volume, in which is told the story of the penultimate fall of the first Napoleon, is a European event. The former political position of M. Thiers, his social and intellectual status, and above all, the designaintellectual status, and above all, the designa-tion of his work as a national history by the Emperor of the French, combine to give his new volume an importance in which the present and future share with the past.

AN AVARICIOUS LOVER-MONRY PREFERA

An Avaricious Lover-Money Preferante to Marainony.—A young man in Greenfield, Mass, procured a clergyman to marry him, and after the guests had all assembled and the knot was about to be tied, the would be bridegroom was called out of the house, and soon, informing the clergyman and guests that he would be back in a moment, mysteriously disappeared, and after waiting as hour the clergyman left for the Sunday School celebration, leaving the intended bride and her friends in doubt as to the mysterious disappearance of the bridegroom.

It subsequently appeared that a person to whom the bridegroom had loaned twenty-six dollars was about tying the knot, and thinking that his intended wife was safer than his money, leat for the depot to collect his borrowed money before the train should depart. He got there just as the train was starting, got on board the cars to find his debtor friend and was carried off to Northampton. He, however, collected his lent money, went to the telegraph office to inform his intended bride where he was, but could not find the operator, and started for Greenfield afoot on the track.

At Whately the train overtook him and he

At Whately the train overtook him and he got into he cars and reached Greenfield at half-past three o'clock, to the great relief of his intended and her friends. He immediately took his intended to the clergyman's residence and had the knot tied.

DEATH OF A MAN-SRINNER.—The Petersburg (Va.) Express says: "Wm. Mallory, an old citizen of Southampton County, died a few days ago, immediately after returning from a visit to this city. Mr. Mallory was eighty years of age, and figured in the suppression of the Southampton massacre. He was the identical "Buck Mallory" who skinned Nat Turner, the leader of the rebellion and the hide being tanned, portions of it are now extant in the "curiosity shops" of many residents in and about Southampton. While in the store of Mr. John R. Davia, in this city, a week or two since, he remarked "that city, a week or two since, he remarked 'that he had skinned Nat Turner, and he would have skinned old John Brown if he could only have had the opportunity.'"

The Latest News BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DAILY PRESS. From Washington.

Washington. Washington. Washington, July 20.—The number of icres embraced in the proclamation for the public land sales in Minnesota in October next is 4.750,000; in 1853, 7,000,000 were offered, but owing to the pressure and intersection of settlers all except 700,000 acres was withdrawn. A year ago the two or here millions of acres offered for the lands ore-empted were omitted as a further relief to he settlers. The rule is that the oldest surreyed of lands are first offered. The number of acres included in the proclamation for sale a Kansas and Nebraska in August is 7,000,—100.

From the lat of January to the lat of July, 200 passports were issued from the State epartment, about three-diffus of which were a naturalized citizens. The number now isming is comparatively small.

The Breckinridge National Executive Committee have, it is said, made arrangement for printing 500,000 copies of the President.

for printing 509,000 copies of the President's recent ratification speech.

The case of the United States against Ellis B. Schnabel for assault and battery on Genz Bowmau, was taken up in the Crimmal Court to-day, and postponed until December, on account of the absence of Mesure Covode Wilson and Robinson of Illinois, members of the late Covode Committee, and Hon. Henry May, witnesses for the defense.

Steamboar Disaster Philabeteria, July 20.—A private dispatch from Norfolk states that the steamer Pensespicania, of the Philadelphia and Richmond lines, has been destroyed by fire. Three children are said to have perished.

children are said to have perished.

Norden, July 20.—The steamer Pennsylvania was destroyed by fire last night in the James River, mear Jamestown. She left here at four o'clock yesterday. The fire was discovered at eleven o'clock at night, bursting from the boiler deck. The passengers and drew had scarcely time to save themselves in their night clothes on rafts.

The flames prevented them from getting the boat down. The names of the passengers are as follows: G. D. Graham, of Philadelphia, Mrs. McClung, of Richmond, Mrs. Deitz and four children, of Philadelphia. All were saved with the exception of three of the children of Mrs. Deitz, who were drowned.

he children of frowned.

The steamer Cartis Peck, which was de-tained by the storm, passed the burning steamer and rescued the passengers on the rait and those remaining on the vessel, and prought them here this morning.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

Political News.

SYRACUSE, New York, July 20.—The Demo tratic Convention for the Second Assembly District of Onondaga County, called by the regular Democratic Committee of the Distric regular Democratic Committee of the District, met here at the City Hall to-day, and elected John A. Greene, Jr., D. legate, and Joseph Jaqueth, alternate, to the Breckinridge State Convention, which meets here on the 7th of August. Resolutions were adopted, indorsing the action of the Green State Committee at its meeting in this city on the 3d of July; also the nomination of Breckluridge and Lane and the platform upon which they were nominated; also heartily commending the speeches of Daniel S. Dickenson at the late Cooper Institute meeting.

Cooper Institute meeting.

Baltimore, July 20.—The Douglas men have called a State Convention for the 16th of August, to present an Electoral ticket, pledged to support Douglas and Johnson.

From New York. New York, July 20.—The representatives of the several railroads between Chicago and the sealeard have agreed to advance the rates of freights gradually after the 15th of August; also to urge upon the different lines carrying passengers between common points, to agree to the abolition of all agents outside, offices and payment of commissioners.

The Zonaves left this P M, for Boston.
They were escorted to the boat by a detachment from each of our city regiments.

The Savannah Blues arrived about the same time, and the scene on Broadway was

Judge Douglas at Springfield, Mass. Springfield, Mass., July 20.—Senato ouglas arrived here on the noon train from on, and was received by a crowd of at east 5,000 persons, with great enthusiasm, firing of cannon, and a band of music, He spoke from the balcony of the Massoit House, for three-quarters of an hour, being nal. Lord Macaulay never ng the foreign policy of this exhibition of William the min to France, and the para-ude are the merest attempts.

ception awaits him. Judge Douglas at Boston Bosrow, July 20.—Last evening Senator Douglas was received by Mayor Dana, of Charlestown, and addressed about three thousand persons. His reception was very cordial and enthusiastic. During the day he visited Lexington. He leaves for Albany to-

Judge Haliburton Dead. Bostos, July 20.—Halifax papers announce the death of Hon. Beuton Haliburton, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, which occurred on the 16th.

Enormous Petriffed Trees in California. Capt. J. E. Stevens, who conducted a silver prospecting expedition from Marysville to the Binck Rock country, informs the Marysville Democrat of an extraordinary discovery which the expedition made of a petrified tree. The tree is lying in a desolate region, about sixty miles north of Black Rock. Its length, so far as measured, the top being deep under ground, was 666 feet, and the general opinion of the company, looking at it, was that it was from forty to sixty feet in diameter Enormous tree! Capt. Stevens thinks it is of the same species as the trees of Maripona. Fragments of other trees of the same kind, but smaller, are visible here and therestumps and butts of thirty feet length—all petrified. And it is more than probable that a little excavation would discover a vast ENORMOUS PETRIPIED TREES IN CALIFORNIA.

petrined. And it is more than probable that a little excavation would discover a vast primeval forest there buried. This tree lies exactly where it fell centuries ago, for there are the upturned roots in just the position they would most naturally be, and the prone trunk bears no evidence of having been disturbed. It seems attance that the remains of turbed. It seems strange that the remains of a great forest should thus be found in a coun-try, now wholly destitute of any sort of living growth whatever, except sage, brush and greasewood, for a hundred miles around.

THE EDUCATION OF LIBERIANS.—During the last few years the intelligent, industrious The Engoation of Libralans.—During the last few years the intelligent, industrious and energetic free colored population have turned their attention toward Liberia, as an inviting home. Their civil disabilities here and the comfort and progress of their brethren there have done much to produce this result. Some one hundred of this portion of the residents of Pennsylvania are seriously considering a removal to Africa the coming fall, and as many more in New York and other Northern States are similarly disposed. The Liberians, too, are preparing for this desirable class of people, by creating suitable society for them. Two of her sons have just gratuated from prominent institutions of learning in this country, viz. William Henry Ealbeck, from the "medical department" of Bowdoin College, Me., and Wilbur Fisk Burns, with the degree of "bachelor of arts," from Wesleyan University, Conn. The latter is a son of Bishop Burns, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Liberia. He will doubtless occupy a prominent position at the bar of this expanding African State. These young men are natives of Liberia, and expect to return by the Colonization packet, Mary Caroline Stevens, November 1st hext, from Baltimore.

A PERTIMENT QUESTION TO A CHURCH PHARisex.—An indigent boy applied for aims at
the house of an avaricious rector, and received a dry, mouldy crust. The rector inquired of the boy if he could say the Lord's
prayer, and was answered in the negative.
"Then," said the rector, "I will teach you
that now. 'Our Father,"
"Our Father," said the boy, "is he my
if father, as well as yours?"
"Yes, certainly."
"Then," asked the boy, "how could you
give your brother this mouldy crust of bread."

Humaning for the Presidential Candidates to Vata-Beston Ne Pince for a Man of Political Genius.

Dennis, glies Michael Brown, was found, according to the Boston Herald, a few evenings since in the streets of that city, addressing an imaginary audience concerning the great principles now agitating the country. Mr. Brown, after coquetting with a bottle of whicky, is usually taken in that way, and it was judged by the police that Mr. Brown would be benefitted by complaining of him as a common drunkard and sending him to the place where whisky is unknown except upon goedal occasions.

upon special occasions.

"May it please the Court." said Mr. Brown squaring his shoulders, as though about to hold forth to one of his imaginary audiences "would it make any difference regarding my case if the Court was informed of my politics." The Court looked at Mr. Brown in astor

The Court looked at Mr. Brown in astoniahment.

"Hurrah for the Little Giant," shouted Mr. Brown, with a keen look at the Court to notice the effect of the announcement.

"Two months in the House of Industry!" the Court said, mildly.

Mr. Brown thought he was on the wrong track. He changed instantly.

"Hurrah for Lincoln and Hamlin!" he abouted as loud as ever.

"Two months!" repeated the Court, not moved the slightest by the cheer.

"Sold again!" muttered Mr. Brown. "Only one more chance," and then he shouted; "Hurrah for Bell and Evereut, and d—d.if I try again if we never have a President!"

"Take him away," said the Court, "and stop his noise!"

"This is a mean one-horse town!" muttered Mr. Brown. "One such a yell as I gave, would have set me free in New York, and the honor of drinking brandy with half a dozen of the Aldermen. This is not the city for a man of genius."

. HOME INTEREST.

66 Glothes renovated and repaired, 120 W. Sixth ** Clothing renovated and repaired, 59 E. Third

BW'CARPREYER'S cheap Pictures, 20 Fifth street. BU Prevuus for ten cents. Johnson's Gallery Ninth and Main. 88 A. A. Eysten, Clocks, Watches and Jose

Nos. 343 and 271 Western-row. APPLEGATE's mammoth Gallery, corner Fifth

SEAP Examine the Photographs at APPRESATE's orner Fifth and Main. Mark the place.

SSF GALLERY CROWDER, J. P. Ball's Gallery, No. 30 West Fourth street, is daily crowded by those to search of good Likenesses. Call in. FF If you want a good Picture, call at the south west corner of Sixth-sireet and Central-avenu

Pictures taken and put in nice glit frames for twenty five cents; in cases for twenty cents. Bring on the bables—you are sure to get a good likeness. FO JOHN D. PARK, Wholesale and Retail Deals Druggists' Articles,

Importer of ancy Goods, Combs, Brushes, Purses, Porte-monnaise, Sace, Perfumery, Sosie.

Dressing-cases. Work-boxes, Desks, Fans, rd-cases, Gartors, Pins, Cigar-cases,
Meerschaum Pipos and Smokers, Pocket Cutlery,

Coral, Amber and Fancy Beads,
Hand Mirrors and Fancy Goods.
JOHN D. PABE,
North-east corner of Fourth and Wainut-sts. [jr4-dwW&F]

MARRIED.

EGLESTON-WARWICK.-July 19, by the Review. N. Demarcat, Mr. B. F. Egleston, of Coving on, Ky., to Miss S. Bolle Warwick, of this place. DIED.

PAULL.—July 19, from the accidental discharge of a gun, in Scott County, Iowa. Andrew Paull, son of Ann Paull, of this city, aged sixteen years and nine months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, his Fifth-st., to-morrow (Sunday), 22d at 10 o'clock A. M. SIMONDS.-On Friday morning, July 20, of con umption, Henry B. Simonds, in the thirty-eighti amption, Henry B. Stmones, as ear of his age. His funeral will take place next Sabbath at a clock P. M. Services at the same hour in the En-ligh Lutheran Church, on Esmest., between Kinth nd Court. Buffalo, Bochester and Chicago papers please copy

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Engraved and Printed, Scals and Presses; De La Re SHIPLEY & SMITH, (Successors to H. H. Shipley & Bro., 22 West Fourth-stre

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE NEW JERUSALEM TEM-PLE, on Longworth-st., will be open for Divine Service TO-MORROW. 1921-a NEWPORT ELECTION.—WM. H.
BENNETT is a candidate for the office of City Marshal at the ensuing August election.

(jy2l-aw)

THERE WILL BE APPECIAL Meeting of the CUTTERS' ABT UNON THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 65 o'clock. Members are all requested to be present, as business on merchanes will be before the Union. By order of the President. (*) E. B. LEWIS, Secretary. HEADQUARTERS I. G. G. BATTALION, CINCINNATI, July 21, 1860.

THE STAPF AND OOMMISattached to the Independent Guthrie Gra. Battalion are hereby notified to assemble at their
Armory THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, to attand a meeting of the Brigade Officere.

By order.

Jas. BENER, Adjutant.

MACHINE MOLDERS, ATTEN.

TON!— The MACHINE MOLDERS
ON-ON will hold a meeting THIS (Saturday) EVEN
ING, July II, at Red. Men's Hall, corner of Sixtle
and Walunt, for the election of officers. All are expected to attend. By order of the Union.

1921-*
W. H. MARTIN, Frust pro tem.

WASHINGTON CONTINENTALS:
You are notified to attend a
meeting, to be held at your Armory
corner Cutter and "Jimbon-eta, Fills
(Saturday) EVENING. By order of
B. W.LSON, Captain.

S. F. CAMEL, O. B.

JT NEVER PAILS, DANVILLE,
July 1, 1856 - Mr. Rolon Paimeabear sir: Willing to belong those who are troubled
with ecuptions and entaneous diseases, I certify that
a groat many cases have come under my personal observation of the incalculable benefit of Palmer's
Vegetable Committee Lotion. I have sold it for the
past seven years and never has a case come within
my knowledge of its failing to be a heasific.
Manufacturer and Importer of Perfinely,
1977

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No. 36 West Fourth-street,

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR friends that we stail resume business at the Old stand as soon as we can report damages when we shall be happy to supply all with an infinishic hat.

J. W. TOWERS CO.

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No. 140 Main street.

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ERY is acknowledged by the most eminen
physicians, and by the most careful druggist
throughout the United States, to be the most effecual blood-purifier ever known, and to have rulered
nore suffering, and effected more permanent cures more suffering, and effected more permanent curse than any preparation known to the profession. Sered dia, Sait Khoum, Eryspienes, Scald thead, Scaly Empa tions of whateever nature, are cursed by a few bottles and the system restored to full strength and vigor. Full and explicit directions for the curse of ulcerates are legs and other corrupt and running ulcers, is given in the samphilet with each bottle. For sale by JOHN D. PARK, SUILE, EUKSTEIN & CO., and GEORGE M. DIXON. Price \$1.

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A rich assortment of Colored Lawn Dress Goods at 12%, 15, 26, 25 AND 37% CENTS. FRENCH JACONETS!

Splendid Organdie Dress Goods AT 15, 20, 25, 37%, 50 AND 60 CTS. Great Bargains in Dress Silks

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Blob assortment of EMBROIDE AND COLLARS and SLEEVER, FORFADDURS, LACE CAPES and TRAVELING SETS, etc., acc., and TRAVELING SETS, etc., TO HOUSE AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.

LINEN and COITON SHEETINGS.
NAPRINS, TOWELS, AND LINE AND CLOTHS.
TOWELS, AND LINE A WHITE and PINK MOSQUITO BOBBINET, WHITE MOSQUITO GAUZE.

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tiples as would purpetuate the favor of customers in
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of experience and facilities, allow the assurance for
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A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE STATE
A DY OHIO, RAMILTON COUNTY, 28 - Frobate Court, (No. 766.) Philip Owens and Patrick
Owens, Administrators of Thomas Owens, doceased,
against Mary Cahill and James Cahill, her husband,
Catharins Smith, and others—in obedience to as
order of male made by said Court, in said cause, and
to us directed, we will, on Saturday, the 20th day of
July, 1980, at 11 O'clock, A. M., of said day, at the

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